

Ficus ovaliformis n. n.

Ficus ovalis Lx., Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. 1875 : 387. 1876. Not *F. ovalis* Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 : 298 1867.

Ficus denveriana n. n.

Ficus spectabilis Lx., Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. 1872 : 379. 1873. Not *F. spectabilis* Kunth & Bouché, Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. III. 7 : 235. 1847.

Also the following from Alaska:

Ficus Dalli n. n.

Ficus membranacea Newberry, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 5 : 512. 1883. Not *F. membranacea* Wright, Sauvalle, Fl. Cub. 149. 1873.

LOCAL FLORA NOTES—VI *

BY NORMAN TAYLOR

JUGLANDACEAE

1. *Juglans cinerea* L. This has not been found south of Newark, N. J., so far as our specimens show. In the catalog of New Jersey plants it is reported as rare in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. Has it ever been found south of this in our range?†

2. *Juglans nigra* L. In the New Jersey catalog the plant is said to be common, except in the pine-barrens. Has it since been found in this area? The Philadelphia botanists give no stations for it, and all our specimens are from regions north of the pine-barren country.

3. *Hicoria laciniosa* (Michx.) Sarg. Our only specimen is an old one from Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa. General works credit

*Continued from Bull. Torrey Club 37: 429-435. 1910.

†The local flora range as prescribed by the Club's preliminary catalog of 1888 is as follows: All the state of Connecticut; Long Island; in New York the counties bordering the Hudson River, up to and including Columbia and Greene, also Sullivan and Delaware counties; all of New Jersey; and Pike, Wayne, Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Bucks, Berks, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, and Chester counties in Pennsylvania.

the tree to eastern Pennsylvania, central and western New York, and also to the middle West. It has apparently never been found in New Jersey. What is the true range of this species, which is certainly rare and local east of the Allegheny Mountains?

BETULACEAE.

1. *Carpinus caroliniana* Walter. None of the numerous specimens are from localities in the pine barrens, and the New Jersey catalog excludes it from this region. How near to the pine-barrens has the plant been found? Is it known from Burlington Co., N. J.?

2. *Corylus rostrata* Ait. So far as New Jersey is concerned this shrub is not known south of the terminal moraine, although specimens from Chester Co., Pa., bring it considerably south of the glaciated region in that state. From where in New Jersey, particularly in the south-central sections near Middlesex and Mercer Counties, has the plant been collected?

3. *Betula papyrifera* Marsh. Our specimens limit this species to the country north of a point which is approximately the northern state line of New Jersey, with two exceptions, Plainfield and Elizabethport, N. J. These two New Jersey records bring the plant much further south than its apparent distribution center, which is in the Catskills, and the hill counties of Pennsylvania. Does the plant grow between these points? Has it ever been found in Berks or Bucks Co., Pa.?

4. *Betula lutea* Michx. Our only two specimens are from the Catskills. Other records, for the most part substantiated by specimens, credit the plant to Lehigh, Monroe, and Pike Counties in Pennsylvania. Beyond this nothing seems to be known of its distribution within the range.

5. *Betula pumila* L. The flora of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia catalog, and all our specimens exclude this plant from the whole state of Pennsylvania. Several stations in northern New Jersey and one in northwestern Connecticut complete our representation of this species. The exclusion from the high mountain parts of Pennsylvania and from the Catskills is almost inconceivable. It should be found in many cold bogs in the glaciated

part of our range, but for lack of evidence this is only conjectural.

FAGACEAE

1. *Castanea pumila* (L.) Mill. There are no specimens from the range. The Philadelphia Club's catalog credits it to Gloucester, Salem, and Mercer Counties in New Jersey, and it is recorded from Chester County, Pa. Beyond this nothing is known of its range in our area.

2. *Castanea dentata* (March) Borkh. Has the chestnut ever been collected in the pine-barrens? Otherwise it is common throughout our range.

3. *Quercus coccinea* Marsh. The distribution of this species given in general works indicates a wider distribution than our four specimens show. They are all from near New York City. This species is probably common throughout the region, but specimens are lacking.

4. *Quercus triloba* Michx. (*Q. digitata* of the manual). Our only specimens are from Cedar Creek, N. J., and one marked simply "Pine-barrens of New Jersey." It is credited to Long Island, but the specimen on which this was based is the following:

5. *Quercus pagodaefolia* (Ell.) Ashe. There is only a single specimen of this oak from our range. West Hempstead, L. I., is the only station known for it. Until recently it was not supposed to grow north of Virginia, but collections at Nantucket and the Long Island station given above have brought the tree within our range. It may reasonably be expected to grow in the intervening country between Long Island and Virginia and the coastal part of New Jersey should contain this plant.

6. *Quercus Phellos* L. With the exception of a specimen from Tottenville (Bentley Manor), L. I., our specimens all come from below Middlesex Co., N. J. Has this tree been found in the latter county or from adjoining country in Mercer County? Records are extant but no specimens to substantiate them.

7. *Quercus imbricaria* Michx. The only specimen is from Flushing, L. I., and looks as though it might have been taken from a cultivated plant. The tree is entirely unknown on Long Island except for this; and its only other stations in the range,

as shown by the books, are Philadelphia and Lehigh counties in Pennsylvania. Has the tree established itself on Long Island?

8. *Quercus Alexanderi* Britton. Until recently this tree was not supposed to grow in our range, but specimens from Poughkeepsie and West Point indicate an apparent migration down the Hudson Valley. Has any one taken specimens from elsewhere in the range?

9. *Quercus bicolor* Willd. (*Q. platanoides* of the manual). Our specimens and the published records all show this as a rare tree in the pine-barren region. How generally distributed in this region is this species?

10. *Quercus lyrata* Walt. Riddleton, Salem Co., N. J., is the only station represented by specimens. According to the New Jersey catalog it is "Common in the middle and southern counties." Any specimens from this region will be welcome.

ULMACEAE

1. *Ulmus Thomasii* Sargent. (*U. racemosa* of the manual). In the catalog of the New Jersey plants there is the following record: "Along L. & H. R. R. R. above Woodruff's Gap, a single tree observed—Porter and Britton, 1887." There is a specimen for this record and one doubtful collection from Weehawken, N. J., many years ago. Beyond this nothing seems to be known of its distribution in our range.

2. *Ulmus fulva* Michx. This species well illustrates a discrepancy in the distribution of a great many of our local plants, as given in general works. "Quebec to Florida," etc., is about the general range given for the tree, while the fact is that it grows in our region only north and west of the coastal plain region. There are at least 500 species in our area that follow this line of distribution, and are to be excluded from the coastal-plain region altogether.

3. *Celtis georgiana* Small. In the Flora of Southeastern United States (page 365) this species is described as growing from Maryland to Georgia, etc. Since its discovery it has turned up in a number of new stations, among them one from Newton, Sussex Co., N. J. The specimens are perfectly authentic and apparently

like the more southern material. The species was not previously known from this area.

URTICACEAE

1. *Urtica dioica* L. Our specimens indicate that this nettle is only rather sparingly established in the area. Small colonies are known from almost throughout the range, following no very well defined law of distribution. Most of the specimens are from near some fair-sized settlement.

2. *Urtica gracilis* Ait. Much more abundant in the northern part of our range than southward. So far as New Jersey is concerned only two stations are known south of New Brunswick, Burlington and Gloucester Co. Has it ever been seen in the southern part of the state? Does it grow on Long Island?

3. *Urtica Lyallii* S. Wats. This species, very doubtfully specifically distinct from *U. dioica* L., is represented by a single specimen from Delaware Water Gap. The character of its relative length of petiole is about its only basis for specific recognition, and many specimens of *U. dioica* have varying-sized leaf-stalks.

4. *Parietaria floridana* Nutt. This species is credited to our range in Dr. Small's Flora of Southeastern United States (page 359). There are no specimens, and its distributional tendencies in the region are unknown.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

A NEW SPECIES OF BLUE-BERRY FROM NEW JERSEY

BY KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

On Decoration Day, 1907, while botanizing with Mr. W. W. Eggleston at Tom's River, New Jersey, flowering specimens of a blue-berry allied to *Vaccinium corymbosum* L. were collected by me from a shrub growing immediately east of Jack's Fork along the southern edge of the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way. The shrub grew in a white-cedar swamp with *V. corymbosum* (then in full bloom) and *V. atrococcum* (A. Gray) Heller (about